DID SHE CLIMB DOWN A VERANDA POST BY HERSELF, Was a Lover With a Ladder Walting for

Her When She Emerged from the Window of Her Room Opening on the Rooft Arabella McCord, the black-eyed 17-year-old daughter of David McCord, one of the leading elizens of the little village of Ramseys, N. J., was called by many the prettiest girl in the village. When the town went to bed on Wedneedly night Arabella was behind the shelter-ing walls of Mr. Henry Worth's house. Mr. r'h is another leading citizen of Ramseys. On Thursday morning it was discovered that the girl had disappeared, leaving only an open wand some tracks in the soft ground meath to explain the mystery. Then ruegan to circulate of how some one had

the sound of wagon wheels dashing the long road late on Wednesday night, and about a strange young man who had been seen driving into town just after sunset. Fi-He the rumors shaped themselves, and one bolder than his fe'lows, announced les lellef that Miss McCord had cloped. Later twas learned that the night operator in the ver near the railroad station had been the ast to see the missing girl, who, in company with a strange young man. It was concluded. and boarded the late train for New York.



Until last November Miss McCord had lived at home with her father, mother, and a younger sister. It was rumored that she did not appear to be on the best of terms with her mother. She was full of life and longed for excitement, and the little town of Ramsers is dull at the best. Any way, one day in November she expressed her determination to come to New York and work at dressmaking. Her half-brother, William Mays, lived in 110th street, and she arranged to live with him. So she packed ber trunk, and, followed by the sighs of some of the young men of Ramsery, came to this city. She lound employment with a dressmaking ron Lexington areane, named whith her sister-lit-law, and meeting a Mrs. White, who lived in Philadelphia, agreed to go to that city and work in Wanamakers' milinery and dressmaking establishment. Arabella in the boar of the property and the property has been transferred, and feesamsking establishment. Arabella in the pool of which is and announced that she had come home home to stay. Her part of the house. The first few days after their is house next to that of the McCords is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Worth. Mrs. Worth had known Arabella ever since he was a baby, and upon her invitation that it has been any letters, but no one had noticed whence they came or to whom she wrote. It is said that before she came to New York she had received agood day of attention from a young many letters, but no one had noticed whence they came or to whom she wrote. It is said that before she came to New York she had received agood day of attention from a young many letters, but no one had noticed whence they came or to whom she wrote. It is said that before she came to New York she had received agood day of attention from a young man men whether she saw or wrote to Mr. Driscoll after her return to lameys is not how many letters, but no one had noticed whence they came or to whom she wrote. It is said that before she came to New York she had received agood day of attention from a young man men where the saw or wr

On Wednesday evening she appeared to have something on her mind. About 3 o'clock she told Mrs. Worth that she was going up stairs, and went to her room. A ventilator connects the girl's room with the sitting room below. Hearing no one moving overhead, about haif past 9 Mrs. Worth called to Miss McCord to know if she had gone to bed. The girl replied that she had not but that that was what she had come up for. Mrs. Worth noticed something peculiar in her tone. At 10 o'clock the Worths locked up the house and went to bed. Mrs. Worth noticed that it was cold and stormy outside, and remarked to her husband that no one with any sense would remain outdoors. It could have been only a few minutes outside, and remarked to her husband that no one with any sense would remain outdoors. It could have been only a few minutes siter the house was juiet, when Miss McCord must have noiselessly orened her window and stepped out upon the roof. The wind drowned what little noise she made. As was said the roof of the veranda is about fifteen feet above the ground. Moreover, the edge projects about 2% feet beyond the large square posts, making an unaided descent to the yard helow extremely dangerous even in broad daylight. There is a good deal of dispute about now the young woman got down off the roof. The ladder theory is the most generally accepted, but Mr. McCord declares that the girl undoubtedly swung her teet under the ledge of the veranda roof to the post, then clinging to it with her arms and legs slid to the ground. Mr. McCord does not believe that a latit-scaked longe was waiting for his daughter in the middly pard below. There were suspicious footprints in the soft clay the next morning, and the edge of the roof was scarred as though some heavy object had been placed against it. Cheumstantial evidence would decide in layor of the ladder theory, but until the girl and the young man. If there was a young man, who was on the watch that stormy night in Mr. Worth's nack yard, chose to tell the fact, no one will know how the girl got off the roof.



Mr. WORTH'S HOUSE,

t half-past 10 a belated citizen of Ram-

leaves liamsers for New York at M. About ten minutes before the dived Mr. Lorden, the night operator over, was astonished to see the tigure of Miss McCord appear in the of the tower. or gare of Miss McCord appear in the york the tweer.

I exeming, Mr. Lorden," said the girl, here a train for New York pretty soon?" perator replied that there was, going to New York," said she. "I have d trip thelet to Boston. Don't you Mr. Lorden, that Philadelphia is a roly dull town?"

The operator funcied that he heard a pacing to and for on the cinder walk.

Arr. Lorden, that Philadelphia is a usy dull town?"

The operator funcied that he heard a spacing to and fro on the cinder walk e. Miss sict occlimats have heard it, too, gianced at the window once or twice, and said she must go to the station, a undred feet away. Not many minutes he train thundered into the station, and erator hid penty to attend to.

Mrs. Worth went into the back yard to exhibit the window opening on the dayout the window opening on the dayout was wide open. When she went he house sie asked her husband if he sepped under the ventilator and called its name several times. Then she went its and discovered that Miss McCord was and that the head had not been stept in. Mr. and Mrs. McCord were notified of its disappearance, inquiry was made at in Mr. and Mrs. McCord were notified of stril's disappearance, inquiry was made at the foun. Nothing was need from it was said that perhaps the had gone rack to Philadelphia, but no one able to explain why she should have slid wet roof in the middle of the night when would just as well have gone in the day. Then a bold citizen suggested the cloped theory, and Mr. Lorden remembered the was footsteps he had heard outside the rand the girl's evident haste to get away, on ask any one in Ramseys what they think at the matter, they shake their heads

knowingly and say that there are lots of young fellows who would be glad to have such a pretty gill run away with them.

Mrs. McCord told a reporter yesterday that she sometimes thought Arabella's mind was a little strange. Mr. McCord declares he knows nothing about the matter whatever.

"The girl's gone, plainly enough, and we'll know all about it in time, I suppose."

As yet no word has been received from Miss McCord, and the identity of her companion is unknown.

MR. DUNHAM SEEKS A DIVORCE. Ex-Congressman and Once President of the

Curcage, March 25 .- Ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham filed in the Circuit Court today a bill for divorce. The charges against his wife are of the gravest character, and the co-respondent is Arthur W. Allyn. Vice-President of the Oakland National Bank. The case came before Judge Horton on a motion for an injunction restraining Mrs. Dunham from disposing of property given to her by her husband. Judge Horton issued the order as requested. Mrs. Dunham and Allyn are said to have been in Sloux Falls and Canton, S. D. whence they are alleged to have fled in hope each of obtaining a divorce under the laws of that State. Mrs. Dunham is said to be in Dakota now.

Mr. Dunham's bill of complaint says that he married Elizabeth R. Wallace, a widow, of Philadelphia, on Dec. 24, 1889. From that date until Dec. 31, 1892, the bill says, Dunham and his wife lived together, the former demeaning himself in all respects as a kind and indulgent husband. The complaint represents that on Feb. 23 of this year, and at other times and places before that, the defendant violated her marriage vows. Mr. Dunham avers that her actions were unknown to him until recently. In describing his property Mr. Dunham says he was the owner at the time of his marriage of valuable real estate in the city. With other property, the bil says, this real estate was apparently subject to a trust dee1 to John C. Black, dated Drc. 20. 1883, and made to secure a \$100,000 promis-1883 and made to secure a \$100,000 promisory note payable to the Continental National Bank, which note the complainant says was void. The property is represented to be worth \$30,000, and on June 15, 1891. Dunham says he conveyed it to John P. Ahrens, the attorney by whom in turn it was deeded to Mrs. Dunham, according to an agreement to that effect. This conveyance, the bill says, was wholly without consideration and merely voluntary and intended only to secure Mrs. Dunham a home. home.
Prior to the marriage and since that date,
Mr. Dunham says, the premises have been

MODERN FIREARMS NOT SO DEADLY. It Still Takes a Good Many Shots to Kill a

With all the modern inventions and improvements in the construction of firearms, with breech-loading guns and magazine rifles. as bullets and smokeless powder, and al the wonderful theoretical and experimentally demonstrated effectiveness of modern weapons in great range and terrible precision, it would surely seem that to engage in a often remarked that in an engagement between armies using the modern weapons the execution would be appalling, that whole regiments would be wiped out of existence at each discharge, and so forth. But actual experience in recent little wars that the great powers have been waging does not by any means bear out this natural prediction, and, from all showings, it does not seem to be such an awfully desperate thing to take part in a

battle even nowadays.

In a recent . \*port from the British army headquarters in India are given statistics of

In a recent apport from the British army headquarters in India are given statistics of the percentages of hits to rounds fired in actual warfars. In the recent Samana expedition, during eight days "hot" lighting, 9,400 rounds of ammunition were fired by the British troops. Subsequent investigations among the defeated tribes showed that the number of casualties was just 334, a percentage of 3,55. Some allowance is claimed because of the nature of the ground, the fighting being in the nill country.

A comparison is made with ascertained results of British fire among the Afghans in one of the battles fought some ten years and Here, of course, the British were armed with breach-loaders, and here the conditions were all in favor of slaughter. The Aighans were present in great numbers, held well together, and fought with the British in the open for six hours, at a range certainly not exceeding 100 yards. Under such circumstances the fire of the trained British soldiers, armed with the most effective weapon of modern times, should have effected some damage. But the actual facts are almost absurf. Some 70,000 rounds were expended in the battle, and 200 Afghans were killed and 300 wounded. This is 140 rounds for each casualty, a percentage of .Tl.

The statistics obtainable from French, terman, and Russiam sources show just about similar results. Major Mayne, in a recent issue of his book on infantry fire tactics, says, after quoting some figures; "A comparison in any war of the amount fired away and the number of killed and wounded shows that the number of rounds expended to every man killed and wounded is to be reckoned by hundreds." Major Horsetzky, an Austrian authority, says: "Experience states that, even in close light, the average efficacy of the fire is less than one per cent." All these estimates are from recent data, and the Samana figures are from the latset army report, It would seem that with all the expensive and elaborate modern improvements. Nanoleon's estimate that every dead soldier represented his wei

Columbia's Exhibit at the Chiengo Fair. Photographers have been taking views of tho grounds and buildings of Columbia College during the past week, which will be included in the college's exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit will leave within two weeks for Chicago. Its main features will be topographical maps of the Bloomingdale, Fortyninth street and College place sites, photographs of all the nulldings ever used by the college, and of all the trustees, professors, and instructors, and all the literature that has been published by authority. The object of the exhibit will be not only to show the history of the college, but its scope and influence at the present time. The Columbia Specialor, the college paper published by the students, will be represented by bound corles of the entire thirty-two volumes and by photographs of boards of editors. Chicago. Its main features will be topo-

A Young Woman Attempts Suicide.

FULTONVILLE, N. Y., March 25 .- Miss Grace Leon. 22 years old, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the right breast with a revolver this atternoon at Mrs. William Langford's boarding house. The wound will probably prove fatal. The cause of the attempted suf-cide is not known, but it is supposed to have been disappointment in love.

For that "out o' sorts feeling"
Take Bromo Seliner trial bottle 10c -- 4ds.

800 CUTTERS LOCKED OUT. FROM BUSINESS MEN.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OFMEN. IN

There is one thing which is a constant source of gratification to the discoverer of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and it is that its salutiferous properties are now so far famed that he believes no one is practically beyond the reach of its benefit. The only sting of regret is that he cannot say it is within everybody's means. However low in price a commodity may be, there are always, alas! some who cannot afford to lav out much in what the poor call "fashionable remedies." It is hard to live, we know, but Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has ceased to be a fashionable remedy exact'y. That it is a popular remedy all will admit. Lather is it a me licinal necessity. It exalts the energies, stimulates the nutritive powers, improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Purchasers are warned against imposition and disappointment. Insist upon the "Genuine," which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" upon the neck label. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, 152 and 154 Franklin st., New York.

HER HUSBAND SPIRITED AWAY. So Says Mrs. Kittle Levy, who is Suing to

Regain Him. Sylvan Levy, the 23-year-old son of Moses Levy, a flour and feed merchant in Brooklyn, was married in January last to Miss Kittle Betterlingmeyer by the Rev. John M. Wagner. a Protestant minister. The young man's family were Jews, and the bride was a Christian. The young couple, after a wedding trip, went to housekeeping at 108 Maujer street. The bridegroom's father and other relatives frequently called at the house, and they had apparently become reconciled to the situation. On Feb. 14 a messenger called at the house and told Mr. Levy that his mother was very sick and wanted to see him. He hurried off to visit his mother, kissing his soon be back. He did not return, and his wife has not seen or heard from him since. Last week she obtained a writ of habeas cor-

pus from Judge Van Wyck in the City Court, directing Moses Levy to produce his son in court yesterday. She alleged in her application for the writ that her husband was either kept under restraint or had been confined in an asylum. He was not in court yesterday. Congressman Magner, who appeared for Mrs.

"The allegation is that the husband was induced by his father, sisters, and brother to leave his wife. This was the way they accomplished the abduction: They went to Sylvan Levy and told him that his mother was dying, and that she wanted to give him her parting blessing. They urged him to come and see her, and his wife, believing them, added her entreaties to theirs. He went and he has never returned. His wife became anxious, and the following day she went to her father-in-law's house. She found that her husband was either concealed in the house or that he had been taken to some other place, and was being kept under restraint. Since that time six weeks have enipsed, and we have heard nothing from him. Mr. Levy is competent to take care of himself. Now the return states that the father has not controlled the actions of his son for the past two years, and he says that he has not seen him since Feb. 15, when his son left tog OWest and therefore he cannot be produced. Now does not this look suspicious? We contest the truth of the return, and I have two or three witnesses who can swear to certain statements made by Moses Levy. They allege that Mr. Levy has said that if he could get hold of the person of his son he would not hesitate to incarcerate him in an asylum. He was crazy, the father said, otherwise he would not have centracted the marriage he did. If he could get possession of Sylvan he would send him away where he never would be heard of again."

Lawyer Bamberger said in opposition: "Sylvan Levy is a wayward son and full grown, about 6 feet high. He has been running with this woman for three years, but he has never lived with her for a single day. The fact is that he siept in his father's house every night after the marriage. He has gone West, and we can't produce him."

Mr. Magner said: "We dispute this. The fact is that he siept in his father's house every night after the marriage. He has gone West, and we can't produce him."

Mr. Magner said: "We dispute this. The fact is that he siept in his father's house every night after the merriage. He has duced by his father, sisters, and brother to leave his wife. This was the way they accom-

n and she were married by a Christian min-Justice Bartlett fixed the trial of the case for

PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT. Better Outlook in Missourl, but Much of the Crop Ruined.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 25 .- Spring rains, warm nights, and sunshine within the last week have greatly improved the appearance of the State are most favorable, and very nearly a full crop is expected. The northern and western portion of the Missouri River belt promises above 80 per cent. of a yield, but through the lower portion of and in the south and southeast the stand is thin, and will reduce the average probably 30 per cent.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—The State De-

partment of Agriculture is still without reports regarding the condition of winter wheat, but from statements made by former members of the Legislature and others who come to the capital from all parts of the State there seems to be no longer reason to doubt that the crop will be very short. The lee that covered the earth for so long a period during the winter and the hard freeze following a thaw a week or ten days ago have done their work and great areas of wheat have been killed ouright. Thousands of acres will be ploughed up as soon as the ground will permit Late rains have been beneficial in cases where the crop is not absolutely killed, but the most encouraging expression is that the area sown to wheat is "spotted."

INDINATIONE, March 25.—There has been no material change in the condition of the winter wheat throughout Indiana within two weeks, except that the warm rains have caused the growth to assume a healthier look and have showed some parts of fields where the stak was supposed to be dead to be still silve and giving promise of growth with the continuance of favorable conditions. Where fields are skirted by woods and in bottoms where the roots have not been washed by the hard rains in February, the stalk is vigorous and healthy, but on rolling lands the crop has been badly injured. to be no longer reason to doubt that the crop

Orchard Kuob to Be in Chickamauga Park CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 25. - Orchard has been purchased by the United Ridge. has been purchased by the United states National Park Commissioners, and will be included in the Chickamauga and Chattanoga National Park. A few days age the Commissioners purchased the site of Gen. Bracg's headquarters at the time of the same battle. The Commissioners are now negotiating for the Point of Lookout Mountain.

Chaire of three routes to St. Louis by the New York | clubs, hotels, restaurants, and cafes.

MANUFACTURERS WILL EMPLOY NO MORE FEDERATION MEN.

Kaights and Non-union Men Will So Street They Say, and There Will So No Strike— Walter Westbrook Accused of Treachery The lockout of the clothing cutters by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association went into full effect yesterday afternoon. Among other things it was followed by a strike of 850

eloth examiners and spongers. Before the lockout took place the Knights of Labor clothing cutters began to gather at their headquarters. 7 Great Jones street. They were very much excited. After a while Walter Westbrook, representing Local Assembly 2,853, the Knights of Labor Clothing Cutters. appeared, looking very anxious, and was closeted with a number of the leaders in a

private room. The leaders of local No. 4 of the Federation men, the United Garment Workers, gathered at their headquarters, 703 Broadway, to await word of the lockout. Shortly after 3 o'clock several cutters came in to say that the lockout had begun.

Vice-President H. S. Mendelson of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association said: "No Federation men can after this obtain employment from us on any terms. No matter what the union may say, the manufacturers are s unit on this question. Knights or non-union men will be employed indiscriminately, as there will be no strike."

As soon as the locked out men began to pour into the headquarters of the garment workers at 703 Broadway on adjournment was bad to Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifth street. With the locked-out men came a number of Knights of Labor, who are furious because they believe their leaders are playing a double game. More Knights continued to come, and said they would throw in their lot

with the locked-out people.

"Westirook has sold us out!" shouted one.

"Yes, but he can't deliver the goods," answered another. swered another.
When about four hundred people had assembled National Secretary Reichers of the United Garment Workers detailed men to

United Garment Workers detailed men to prepare lists.
While this was going on the Knights were buzzing around like bees at their headquarters in Great Jones street and receiving reports of the lockout. Westbrook appeared to be staggered when he was told that Knights were going out. When he was told of the charges made against himself he said:
"I won't waste time to reply to such charges."

"I won't waste time to reply to such charges."

Then he said, sarcastically: "I'll tell you. I got \$100,000 for the hochester affair, but my price is higher in New York.

"I'll tell you how it is." he went on. "My action now is to get hunk with the damned secondrels who broke up our organization in Rochester and sent our District Master Workman to State prison. That's our object."

The following list of firms which have locked out their men was prepared yesterday alternoon from the reports of the men:
Helier 4 to 4 federation men. Heller & Co., & Federation men. Neuters, Rosenberg & Co., 200 Federation, 3 Knights out and 3 remaining

D. L. Neuberg, 20 rederation men and 4 Knights out. C. Kenyon & Co., 17 jederation men out, 4 Knights remaining. maining. Heizman Brothers, 10 Federation men out, 1 Knight ind 5 non-union men remaining.

11. 4 S. Wenier, 3 Federation men out.

E. Levy & Co., 1 Federation, 1 Knight remaining.

Ruhn & Son, 11 Federation men and 1 Knight out.

Lipman, Hilborn & Co., 15 Federation, 1 Knight re-

Voor & Freeman, 7 Federation men, 3 non-union men, and I Knight out.

Neyer & Wallach, 19 Pederation.

Henner Bros., 5 Federation, 7 Enights remaining.

Haum & Co., 11 Federation and I Enight out.

Welman, iterachman & Co., 15 Federation, 3 Enights.

remaining laugh Brothers, 50 Federation, 5 non-union out, 4 fearaning laider Kautman, 16 Federation and 5 non-union out, 4 Knights remaining. autman, 20 Federation 4 Benjamen & Co., 17 Federation, 6 Knights re-

neiman Heidelberg & Co., 23 Federation, 8 Knighte remaining
Naumberg, Krauss, Laur & Co., 12 Federation, 5
Knights remain ng
sampter & Simon, 12 Federation and 14 Knights out,
Fravey Brothers, 10 Federation, 16 men remaining
Nathan Brothers, 20 Federation,
J. Nathan & Son, 4 Federation, 11 men remaining
Max Sampter, 8 Federation, 11 knights remaining,
Max Sernat, 4 Federation,
Rothschild, Bobriner & Co., 13 Federation, men and
2 Knights out. Knights out shreiner, 4 Federation men and shreiner, Stern & Bernheimer, 4 Federation men and # & Steinman, 10 Federation men and 1

Ringht out.

If was reported that Schiff & Co., 20 West. Third street, refused to lock out the men, though they lesionged to the association, and paid the \$2,500 forfeit imposed in such eases. A convention of National Trade District 231, representing the Knights of Labor Ciothing Cutters, will begin in the Forence building, Second avenue and First street, to-morrow. The Brotherhood of Tailors, as Local No. 20 if the garment workers is called, will have a meeting next Saturdar, and may decide to strike on account of the locked-out cutters. This union has over 2,000 memiers. Altogether about 800 cutters, according to the men, have been locked out though the manufacturers estimate them at a lower figure. The Ringhts vesterday afternoon held as meeting and decided that the Liccuive Board were not busy and order the knights there to go to blees where they require men. An attempt was maile to call out the knights in Syker's ahop, 6 freat Jones street, but they relused to leave.

The garment workers say they are going to begin a series of strike-among the tailors, and the strikes.

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The garment workers say they are going to begin a series of strike-among the tailors, and the strikes.

THE WEEK AT THE CIRCUS.

Crowds at the Madi on Square Garden-Changes in the Programme. The first week of the Greatest Show on Earth was a great success, and, judging from the array of talent which Mr. Bailey and his agents have secured for the weeks to come, they will equal, if not exceed, the week just past. The attendance has been particularly gratifying to the management. The menagerie of the Greatest : how on Earth is larger and more attractive than ever, and yesterday afternoon. when people at the box office were informed that there was not a seat left in the house. many of them simply purchased cards of admission and spent the time while the peformance was going on inspecting the animals. Undoubtedly the most successful performers introduced by the Greatest Show in years is the quartet of trapeze artists, known as the Silbons. There are two men and two women. and their work is of the hair-raising order. There are many other interesting acts to be seen at the Greatest Show, and the spectacle "The Landing of Columbus" has upheld its

seen at the treatest Show, and the epectacle "The Landing of Columbus" has upheld its rejutation.

The management of the circus intend to systematically carry out the policy of making regular weekly changes in the bill. The idea of this is to allow all of the one hundred circus acts under their control at present to be seen during the sequence of the show in this cits. When the show is on the road the entire performance can be given at once, owing to the fact that the lents are so much larger than Madison Squarz Garden. Among the new features to be introduced this week, beginning to morrow night, are the jumping horses. Queensberry and Maud. Queensierry's star act is the clearing of two high hurdes placed rome distance apart.

Emily Loyal and her husband, Gautier, who come from the Salamenski Circus at Moscow, and who do a double lockey act, are expected to go on together this week. Duray, a stationary trapeze performer, will also make his low to morrow night, as will Edward Nelson and his diminut ve son in a posturing act.

Altogether the circus this week will be better than ever helore, and before the week is out it will be strengthened by the arrival of George Caron, one of the best clowns in the business, who has been alroad for the past few years.

Shot Himself on Ale Children's Grave. Louisville, March 25 .- William Peterson, a etired merchant of Chicago, and once it business here, shot himself on the grave of his children in Cave Hill Cemetery to-day at noon. children in Cave Hill Cemetery to-day at noon. A watchman heard the report and found Peterson dying. In his pocket was a letter addressed to William Morris, an old friend, in this city. The letter said he had been trying to resist killing himself for years but could not. He wanted a plain funeral, and enclosed 550 in the letter to pay expenses. Peterson was recently released from an insane asylum.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Waters."

Conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Can be had at all the leading

Another Case in the Notable Series of Substantial Interviews.

In the series of statements from men well known in business and financial circles, who have testified from their personal experience as to the uniform success of the Copeland treatment, is cited this week the statement of Mr. John A. Johnson of the wholesale jewelry house of S. F. Meyers & Co., 48 and 50 Maiden lane. Mr. Johnson resides at 19 Charles st. He says:

He says:

"For six or seven years at least I have had Catarth of the Head, Throat, and Stomach. There was always a duil, aching pain across the forehead over the eyes. My stomach became involved, and I suffered terrible from indigestion. What I would eat would distress me very much, and I was always belching wind and gas. My appetite became poor. I could not sleep well at night. I began to lose flesh and strength very rapidly, and I noticed that my breathing was becoming labored and difficult.



MR. JOHN A. JOHNSON.

"I have reason to say that I believe the treatment of Drs. Copeland and Gardner is the best in existence, for I began to improve from the start, and have continued to do so up to the present time. Now I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I could not say too much in favor of the work of these physicians, for they have been wonderfully successful in my case."

## NEAR THE LIMIT.

have an opportunity to avail themselves of the \$3 test rate which was offered to demonstrate the superiority of the Copeland treatment. He has three times extended the rate from month to month. At each exten-tion he has been compelled to extend the office hours to accommodate the people, until now the office hours are included in one continuous session from 9 in hours are included in one continuous session from 9 in the morning until 2 at night. Dr. Copeland intended to take under treatment at the 83 rate all the patients it was possible to care for properly at his offices at 15 West 24th at. This last extension of hours fixes the limit absolutely. Drs. Copeland and Gardiner will not open any branch offices. They will care for all the pa-tients it is possible to care for in one office, but they will not take under treatment more than they can properly care for, and they will not let out their work to cheap-salaried physicians, nor allow their patients to be treated by incompetent or unqualided men. It will hardly be possible for them to take many more patients at the 23 rate under these conditions.

The Limit Is as Stated, Within the Possibility of Personal Care and Attention to Every Patient.

That limit is very nearly reached. Those who desire to avail themselves of the \$3 rate must do so at once.

Dr. Copeland desires that the notice shall be plain and AP. Coperand desires that the notice shall be plain and clear, and has for that purpose given his reasons frankly and clearly. The time and strength of the public has are now taxed almost as much as a possible to the demands of what is beyond question the largest special practice in the world. No further en largement of facilities can be made in justice to the patients or the public. This is the limit, and those who desire to take advantage of the offer can see the reasons for the imitations as well as the physicians themselves.

of the State departments, and hence there is no necessity for any Civil Service examination in any one of these, but in the municipal service it is different. To-morrow there will be at room 30. Cooper Union, an open competi-

at room 30. Cooper Union, an open competitive examination for stenographers and typewriters, to fill such vacancies in the transscribing departments of the city service as may bereafter occur. This particular examination is like the air-free to all.

The city employs four typewriters and seven stenographers in the Corporation Counsel's office, two in the Comptroller's office, two in the Englang Department, one each in the Fire Department, Health Department of Buildings, and Department of Charities and Correction, three in the Board of Police, and two in the Aqueduct Hoard. In all city departments exclusive of the courts, in which, of course, stenographers are most necessary and most numerous, there are employed forty typewriters or stenographers at a gross salary of \$50,000 a year. The number is constantly being increased, and to-morrow's examination is intended to add to it.

THE RECORD OF DEATHS.

A Slight Decrease in the Rute for Last Week as Against that of the Previous Week. There was an encouraging decrease in the death rate yesterday, and the report for the twenty-four hours ending at noon recorded 142, a drop of 48 from the previous day's record. The total number of deaths for the week was 1.135, against 1.100 during the previous week. This causes the high average of 31.60 a year to each 1.000 of the population. The deaths from pneumonia jumped from 240 in the previous week to 263 last week. Phthis took a slight decrease, and there were 121 deaths, against 132 during the previous week. Bronchitis caused 58 deaths, against 45 last week. There were 10 deaths from grit, but Dr. Nagle says this is nothing to cause

Testerday's record for grip was seven deaths, which is a high average, but the pleasant weather which began yesterday will soon put a stop to the ravages of the disease if it continues.

If Nagle says that persons should not be too premature in taking out their spring ciothes, as the weather may change at any time and continue worse than ever. Seven hundred and three deaths occurred among the tenements during the week.

Honorably Discharged from Congress, Boston, March 25.-The Hon. George Fred Williams was asked to-day if he would accept the nomination for Congress in the Seventh district if it were tendered him. "I would not, under any circumstances," said he. "I am practising law. I have got my honorable discharge from Congress, which is not to be used, however, for the purpose of obtaining a pension."

CATARRH & IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remediated in the case of dies, I gave her SSS The first botdisease, but the symptoms soon and in a short time she was cured. DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed

GASTRIC CATARRH.

Extension of the Disease to the Stomach, Causing "Dyspepsia" or Indigestion.

Many people suffer from indigestion and do not know that it is catarrh that causes it. Nearly every one who has catarrh suffers from inability to digest food. The poisonous mucus drops into the stomach and impairs

its functions.

"I saw the statements of Father Kernan and Mr. Fredericks, the photographer, and I made up my mind that such men would not give their testimony unless they did it for the good of other people, so I went to Drs. Copeland and Gardner myself."

The speaker was Mrs. Annie Burke of 69 3d av.

av.
She continued: "No one ever suffered more from catarrh than I did. It affected my head and throat. My nostrils were clogged up. I had a contant headache, so severe at times that the muscles would stand out in ridges on my forehead. The catarrh extended to my stomach. I lost all appetite, and even the sight of food would nauseate me. There was frequent belching of wind and gas, and what little I did eat would lie like lead on my stomach.

frequent belching of wind and gas, and what little I did eat would lie like lead on my stomach.

"I could not sleep at night. I lost flesh continually, and a distressing cough came on. There was a dull soreness all the time in my chest and the region around my heart. My heart would paintiste, and the paintation would be followed by sinking spells, as if I were going to die.

"In the first few days, after I went to Drs. Copeland and Gardner I began to improve, and my health and strength came back to me. My conndence in these physicians was well placed. They are certainly wonderfully skilliul men, and are doing good in the community. My trouble had existed for sixteen years, and if they could do so much for me where the trouble had been of so long standing it seems to me they could cure an average case easily."

CATARRH AND LA GRIPPE

Nothing so surely invites La Grippe as the

Catarrhal condition, and there is no more pocatarrhal condition, and there is no more potent safeguard against this dangerous Influenza than proper and radical treatment of the Catarrhal condition that invites it. It is noticed every day by the Copeland physicians that during the prevalence of the Gripps hardly one of their patients has been subject to it. Their regular and systematic treatment not only cures La Grippe, but prevents it.

Many of the patients whose statements have been made in these columns have related that for two or three years past they have suffered with La Grippe every season until this season, and that their treatment with Dra. Copeland and Gardner has not only relieved their catarrh, but has seemed to prevent any recurrence of La Grippe.

Mrs. Agnes Knopke of 100 East 86th st. says that for sixteen years she had been a continual sufferer from severe trouble with the chest and throat. Three years ago she was taken down with La Grippe, and suffered all through the winter and fall. Last winter it reappeared again, ran into pneumonia and pleurisy, and her life was almost despaired of.

I cannot begin to tall you, she said to the writer, what I have suffered. I cannot begin to deacribe those terrible parczysms of coughing and the smothering spells that preceded them. All the time my breath would come with difficulty. There would be a rattling, wheezing sound in my chest. I falk as though I was not strong enough to draw my breath. There seemed to be a weight at the end of it. I could not seem to get air enough into my chest, and that fearful smothering feeling would overcome me and I would seem as if I could not live any longer.

"Sometimes I would be feverish, and it would not inventy land had after this hard, rapid heating in a moment there would be an irregular beating and I would become so weak that i could hardly get around. I was an invalid when I was taken to the office of Drs. Copeland and Gardner. Their care and treatment have done wonderful things for me. It has made me feel like another wome. I was burning and freezing altern tent safeguard against this dangerous Influ-

HE TRIED TO STEAL A WIFE.

When Paulina Reputeed Him. Potro Re-

Paulina Prosito, a rather pretty young Ital-

ian, has been living at 38 Cherry street as the

months ago Petro Moriscano, who had known

Paulina in Italy, came here and tried to induce

her to live with him. She refused, but he was

not easily discouraged, and taking lodgings at

48 Cherry street, he continued his importuni-

had such confidence in Paulina that he did not interfere.

On Friday Moriscano heard that Mazzino was going out of town, and he made up his mind to steal the girl in his absence. So, about midnight he crawied over the roots to No. 38 in his atocking feet, and, descending the fire escape, entered Mazzino's anartments. To his surprise he was confronted by Mazzino, who tumped out of hed in alarm and began to call for help, Moriscano drew a revolver, and, after driving his rival into the hall, escaped to the roof, but was afterward arrested in his room. The revolver was found on the roof.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning Moriscano was fined \$10 for disorderly conduct.

NEW YORK'S GIFT TO THE POPE,

The Prefect of the Propaganda Acknowl-

edges the Receipt of Peter's Pence.

Archbishop Corrigen received yesterday the following letter from the Prefect of the Propa-

ganda acknowledging the receipt of Peter's

Most Rev. Di at Sint I have received, together with

your latter of Feb. 22, a check for HT.BES france to the order of the Hely Father, to whom I made it my duty to remit the same without delay.

I have great pleasure in stating that his Holtness was

I have great pleasure in stating that his Holtness was most deeply touched by this beautiful demonstration of affection and filial plety shown toward him by the Cathelice consided to your Grace's care, and that he appreciates the great liberality with which they have contributed to relieve the august powerty of the head of the Church Above all, in the name of the Holy Father, I returnspecial lianks to yourself tertine pains taken to make the collection for the Suversign Pontiff so successful in four discose. Moreover, I request you to convey in the fathful under your charge the sentiments of gratifule and benevoance which the Holy there entertists in their restant to all of worm, as all as to jourself, he imparts his apostolic benedican.

Meanwhite begging the Lord to preservy and bless you, I remain, your tirace's devoted servati.

M. Land, Landensowski, Preferet.

F. Augusting, Architishep of Lariesa.

Fig. Secretary.

pence:

Mazzino knew of Petro's conduct, but he uch confidence in Paulina that he did not

wile of Dominico Mazzino, a laborer.

DR. THOMAS TALKS.

A Physician in Private Practice Heartily Endorses the Copeland Work.

It is not by sensational headlines nor decaptive reading articles that the Copeland physicians appeal to the public, but by simple. direct, and unqualified endorsements and testimony from men and women well known in the community.

After submitting in these columns testimony After submitting in these columns testimony from clergymen, lawyers, lecturers, educators, public officials, and business men, we take pleasure in presenting the words of a well-known physician. There is a tradition to the effect that doctors in private practice do not regard the use of newspaper columns with a particularly kindly eye. All the more noticeable, therefore, is this straightforward statisment from a physician known in the East for many years in skilful and faithful practice. We refer to Dr. I. H. Thomas of 1.847 North 22d st., Philadelphia. In a published interview Dr. Thomas says that he has himself been a patient of the Copeland physicians, and that he went to them because he suffered from Catarrh, and knew that only specialists who devoted their lives to these troubles and had the facilities for treating them could treat these diseases properly.

He states that he is more than satisfied with the results of his treatment, and that he found the methods of these physicians mild and effective and their practice conducted in the most skilful and professional manner.

Regarding their system of treatment, he says: "I condier it is the only one by which catarrh or other chronic diseases requiring persistent and systematic treatment and medicines within the reach of all."

"De physicians generally approve it?"

"Why not? If the men administering this treatment were extortioners, whose object is to see how much they can squeeze out of a patient, instead of to ascertain the disease and cure it, the feeling would be against them. But in this case the putient knows before coming that all he has to pay is \$3 a month, and all the doctor has to consider is the best method to follow to cure the case.

"Then you endorse their treatment?"

"I do and I recommend every one suffering from catarrh and kindred diseases to take it." from clergymen, lawyers, lecturers, educators,

CATARRHAL CONGESTION OF THE BOWELS-CATARRHAL CONGESTION OF THE BOWELS—Catarrh is by no means, as is commonly supprased, confined to the need and threat. It attacks as it into mucons surfaces of the body. It affects the eyes, cars, nowels, after threat, bronchist tubes, longs, atomacn, howels, kidneys, and bladder. It appears in different formatis different cases; rarely in two cases attice. Each case requires a separate and distinct form of treatment to cure it. A sociate instance of that most serious and painful form of the disease, catarra of the bowels, is noted in the statement of Mrs. Mary Tracey of 121 Leonard et. She had been brought very low by perionitis, due to catarrhal congestion of the nowels, and had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians, who ascribed it to a number of different causes. No two of them attributed ber trouble to the same cause. There was pain and tendermas over the abdominal wait, weakened digestive powers, less of appellite, see serious whose ascending the case of the continuation of the same cause. The same pain and exhaustion. After being thirty days under the treatment of Drz. Copeland and Gard and strong as she ever was in her life.

THE MAIL TREATMENT.- In answer to numerous to

The Copeland Medical Institute 15 West 24th St., New York. W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting

OFFICE HOURS

\$3.00 PER MONTH.

All patients placing themselves under treatment during March will be treated until cured at the rate of \$3.00 a month. Medicines free.

PROF. QUACKENBOS RESIGNS.

He Was Dissatisfied with His Work at Columbia and with the Management. Considerable surprise was caused yesterday at Columbia College by the announcement that Prof. John D. Quackenbos, head of the department of rhetoric, had resigned. It is a most unusual occurrence for a Columbia pro-fersor to give up his chair, especially when he has received no call to another college.

For some time a number of young tutors who have some influennce with the authorities have been making efforts to bring about changes in the English department. They succeeded two years ago in having Prof Quackenbos's courses on literature taken from him and given to Prof. Woodberry. Prof. face of the Minerva is as severe and remorseface of the Minerva is as severe and remorse-less as if curved in marble or cast in bronze.
The chocolate in melted form is poured into moulds and allowed to harden in them. The figures are cast in sections, so as to be more conveniently transported to Chicago, where they are to be exhibited at the World's Fair. They will be shown in the Agricultural Hall, in which Mr. Maillard has secured nearly 1,000 square feet of space. The chocolate statues, together with the rest of Mr. Mail-lard's exhibit, are to be forwarded to Chicago this week. The figures have been varnished to protect them from the tropical heat of Chi-cago's summer, but the varnish is not of a sort to render the chocolate unfit for use as food when it ceases to be ornsmental from the effects of exhibition.

from him and given to Prof. Woodberry. Prof. Quackenbos has been dissatisfied with his work since that time, and it is understood that he wishes to give up teaching rhetoric and devote his time to literature.

Prof. Quackenbos is a son of George Payn Quackenbos, the author of many valuable foxt books. He graduated with the highest honors in the class of 'OS, and since his graduation he has served the college as tutor, adjunct professor, and professor. He has always been popular with the undergraduates, and his resignation will be received with regret by all who have taken his courses. The resignation will not take effect until June, 1834. The professor will take the Sabbatical leave of absence which is granted to all professors.

In connection with Prof. Quackenboa's resignation, it is rumered that there are other professors who are also lissatisfied with the management of the university and that there will be more resignations to follow.

STABBED BY HIS DERIOR.

When Saloon Keeper Grey Dunned Otto Nagle the Latter Drew a Kulfe.

Otto Nagle of 514 East Seventeenth street, & plane mover, 26 years old, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. charged with having stabbed John Grey. & saloon keeper of 1,086 Park avenue, on the morning of March 22. About 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning Grey was standing in Wednesday morning Grey was standing in front of his place at the corner of Seventeenth street and Avenue A when Nagle, who owes Grey some money, happened to pass. Grey reminded Nagle of the detr, and a row followed, in which it is alleged that Nagle drew a knife and stabled Grey twice in the left side. Grey was taken to his house by a friend, and on Friday night his condition became so serious that notice was sent to the rollee of the East. Twenty-second street station. Early yesterday morning Nagle was arrested. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the stabbing, but was identified by Grey.

Justice McMahon heid Nagle without half to await the result of Grey's injuries, crey is a politician of some prominence in the Tenth Assembly district.

Officers of the Leather Trust

Boston, March 25 .- The officers of the muchtalked-of leather trust will, it is said, be Thomas E Proctor of Boston, President; Edward E. Ladew of New York, Vice-President; Josiah T. Tabby of New York, Secretary, and James R. Plum of New York, Treasurer. United States Leather Company will be the name of the corporation. It has not been definitely settled as to whether they shall incorporate in New York, New Jorney, or Massachusetta. All the large tanners of the Last and a few from the West will belong to the company, which will control at least 75 per cent. of the sole leather manufactured.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE TO BUYERS OF FURNITURE.

An examination of our stock is strongly urged. It is unquest oliably the largest in this city, and for good work the lowest priced

Substantial Sidebeards, \$18 and upward. Litting Chairs, \$2 and upward. Handsome Bedroom Sulfa 51s and upward. Friceable Hall Stands, \$10.00 and upward. Elegant Fatlor Sulf. 555 and upward.

And every description of Household Furniture, Red-ding, Mirrors, Drapary, Ac. of the newest pattern and best workmanship, in large variety at equally low Prices.
No Discounts from the Plainly Marked Figures.
RELLING FOR CANH ONLY.

104 Libels Against the Brazil Mall Steam-ship Company. Four libels aggregating \$49,025 were filed "BUY OF THE MAKER," by Brown Brothers, the bankers, in the United States District Court yesterday against the GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Within the past month or two 104 libels have been filed against the concern, the greatest number against any single company for twanty-flow and the state of the sta MANUFACTURERS.

STORES : 104. 106, & 106 WEST 14TH ST.

Bot. 6th and 7th ava. one does west of 6th av.